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SIBERIA MARU	Dec. 4	Dec. 7	Dec. 21
TAIYO MARU	Dec. 19	Dec. 22	Dec. 31

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

The Empress of Russia will sail for **VANCOUVER** via VICTORIA at 8:30 p.m. Oct. 15th

The Empress of Asia will sail for **MANILA** via PHILIPPINE ISLANDS and HONGKONG Oct. 9

TRANS-PACIFIC Connecting with TRANS-ATLANTIC.

Steamer	From Yokohama	Arrive Yokohama	Steamer	From Quebec	Arrive Yokohama
Emp. Canada	Nov. 15	Nov. 23	Emp. France	Nov. 14	Nov. 29
Emp. Russia	Nov. 29	Dec. 8	Emp. Scotland	Nov. 19	Nov. 29
Emp. Au. India	Dec. 13	Dec. 21			
Emp. Asia	Jan. 17	Jan. 24			

Steamer	Yokohama	Kobe	Osaka	Shanghai	Hongkong	Manila
Emp. Australia	Nov. 11	Nov. 21	Nov. 24	Nov. 27	Nov. 27	Nov. 27
Emp. Asia	Dec. 2	Dec. 8	Dec. 11	Dec. 14	Dec. 14	Dec. 14
Emp. Canada	Dec. 17	Dec. 18	Dec. 21	Dec. 24	Dec. 24	Dec. 24
Emp. Russia	Dec. 31	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	Jan. 11

↑ The Empress of Canada and Empress of Australia do not call at Nagasaki. * The Empress of Australia does not call at Fuzhou.

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WORLD NEWS

Nuremberg, Germany, November 7.—Chancellor Marx will run as the leading candidate of the Clerical Center Party in the coming Reichstag elections.—Nauen Radio.

Nauen, Germany, November 7.—The International Chamber of Commerce will hold a business conference in America next month at which 40 nations will be represented.—Nauen Radio.

Berlin, November 5.—In accordance with the agreement between Japan and Germany regarding wartime damages, the German South Sosa Phosphorite Company has been paid by the Japanese Government 1,250,000 marks as a first instalment of compensation.—Osaka Asahi.

Nauen, November 6.—The deluge in Western Germany is getting serious. The whole district along the Rivers Rhine and Ruhr is inundated. The communications between Duisburg and Ruhrot are cut off. The greater parts of the towns have been flooded four feet deep.—Nauen Radio.

Nauen, Germany, November 7.—The German Government has instructed the Ambassador at Paris to request the release of General Von Nathusius who was arrested a few days ago by the French border police at Vorbach in Alsace where he had gone to decorate the grave of his son-in-law on All Souls' Day. The French Police claim the General was recently sentenced to five years' imprisonment for stealing furniture in France during the war. The General said that he had no knowledge of the verdict and emphatically denied the theft.—Nauen Radio.

London, November 6.—Sir John Jordan, former British Minister to China, speaking at the annual dinner of the China Association, declared that Great Britain's position in the Far East "now likely would be strengthened by the establishment of a naval base at Singapore." Sir John said that China has such large problems of such varied nature that control by any central authority is impossible. He said that in his opinion a loose federation of provinces under a national government is probably the most that can be expected.—United Press.

Madison, Wisconsin, November 5.—"The loss of this one battle is an age-long struggle is but an incident," says Senator Robert M. La Follette in a statement issued at the close of the election. "I am enlisted for life in this struggle," he added. Senator Wheeler, Mr. La Follette's running-mate, in a similar statement, declared that the people had voted for reactionary policies, namely, "what they believed would mean a material gain for themselves. The exposure of the corruption at Washington did not make any impression on them," he added.—Kokusai.

Melbourne, November 4.—A general stoppage of work on the waterfront throughout Australia is threatened as the result of the seamen here refusing to provide steam for the cranes and donkey-engines for the wharf-labourers working overtime. The trouble began with the overtime strikes of dockers in Sydney and Brisbane, and the situation has been complicated by the waterside workers' federation prohibiting its members working on the new Commonwealth liner *Ferdale*, because the seamen's union suspended the crew of the Commonwealth liner *Ferdale*. Meanwhile, the stewards' union has refused to replace 47 stewards of the liner *Morena Bay*, whom the management dismissed because they refused to tow insane passengers on the vessel's last voyage to London.—Kokusai.

Temperature and Rainfall.

Table with columns: Date (NOVEMBER 11, 1924), Highest, Lowest, Rainfall. Lists data for Tokyo, Osaka, Shinjoh, Nagasaki, Fusan, Tokyo, Japan, Seoul, Hwang, Cheongju, Mukden, Dalien, Tsingtao, Shanghai.

HOUR OF HIGH TIDE

Table with columns: Location, Time. Lists high tide times for Cheonan (Tomorrow) and (After tomorrow), Hwangsin, and Seoul (Tomorrow) and (After tomorrow).

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WEATHER FORECAST.

(SUPPLIED BY THE SEUL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.) 12 pm. yesterday to 12 pm. today. Weather.—Fair, cloudy for a time.

TEMPERATURE IN SEOUL Tuesday At noon 44° F. Monday Min. 22° F.

PRaise THE GOOD GOD.—Make a joyful noise unto the Lord. Sing into his gates with thanksgiving. For the Lord is good.—Ps. 100: 1, 4, 5.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1924.

The Japan agency of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been changed from Kobe to Yokohama.

By a presidential decree, says a recent Bordeaux despatch, the German Government has lifted the embargo on gold marks.

The death toll in the pneumonic plague now raging in Los Angeles is said to total 28. Nine other persons are said to be ill.

A Tokyo despatch reports that the U. M. the Empress will leave for Kyoto on the 24th or 25th inst. to visit Momoyama Mausoleum.

Mrs. Florence Kling Harding, widow of the late President Harding, who has been critically ill, is now reported to have greatly improved.

Paris reports that it has been provisionally agreed that the French and Russian negotiations looking towards a settlement of outstanding questions between the two countries shall begin on January 10, 1925.

It is said that the Department of Agriculture and Commerce (Tokyo) has officially sanctioned the establishment of a stock exchange in Otaru, one of the most thriving commercial centres in Hokkaido.

Herr Hans Thoms, famous German painter, whose influence on German art was very great during the last decade of the nineteenth century, is reported to have died at Karlsruhe on November 6 at the age of 85.

Helping Him Along.—Reporter—"And in what State were you born, professor?" Unless my recollection fails me, in the state of ignorance.

The Japan Hypothec Bank reports that money invested in loans and debentures during October totalled \$1,950,250 yen, including 860,000 yen invested in local loans; 44,369,000 yen in debentures issued by business and banking corporations, and 36,730,050 yen in stocks.

Dr. Kusama, Professor of Kojo University, who has lately won great fame by his discovery of the germs of eruptive typhus, says a Tokyo despatch, has also discovered the cause of measles, which has been known as an eruption, and read it at the fifth meeting of the College.

It is said that the time-honoured title of the Pacific Mail Line between San Francisco and Manila is to be changed to the California Orient Line by order of the United States Shipping Board. The name of the Columbia Pacific Shipping Company Line operating Shipping Board liners between Portland and the Orient will be changed to the Oregon Oriental Line.

It is matter of current gossip in the London clubs, says a recent despatch from there, that the Prince of Wales will shortly be promoted to the ranks of Rear-Admiral and Major-General in the navy and army, respectively. He has now passed the age when members of the British royal family have reached those ranks in the past. After such promotion it is said he will be entitled to command a squadron at sea or a brigade in the field, though naturally he will never be called on to do so.

News emanating from the metropolis states that an exhibition, designed to give the public an idea of the progress made in the work of reconstruction, will be held early next year in Uyeoo park. The prefectural authorities, who conceived the undertaking, have already obtained the approval of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and other organizations of business men in Tokyo and in other prefectures. The exhibits will represent those industrial products which were used in reconstruction work. Tokyo, Saitama, Kanagawa, Chiba, Yamaguchi, and Sbidzuoka prefectures will be represented in the exhibition. It is said the prefectural office, after suffering a loss from the Peace Exposition, proposes to make this exhibit self-supporting by setting a high admission and by accepting contributions from those interested.

ADMINISTRATIVE READJUSTMENT.

TRANSFER OF MR. YAMAGUCHI.

It is said that as part of the coming administrative readjustment here the office of Administrative Inspectors will be abolished, whether the report is well-founded or not, Mr. Y. Yamaguchi, Administrative Inspector, and former Chief of the Political Police Section in the Government-General, has been transferred to the home service, being appointed Secretary in the Capital Reconstruction Bureau. Mr. S. Mayeda, provincial industrial expert, was relieved of his office at his own request at the same time.

BARONESS SAITO'S LUNCHEON.

Baroness Saito gave a luncheon at Government House yesterday at 12:30 pm. for Mrs. T. Hobbs who will soon leave for home. Mrs. Arthur Hyde Lay, Mrs. Hugh Miller, Mrs. W.A. Noble, Mrs. D.A. Booker, Mrs. R. A. Hardie, and Mrs. F. H. Smith were also present. The distinguished hostess was assisted by Mrs. Matsuura, Mrs. Hagiwara and Miss Shiba.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF S. M. R.

Tokyo announces that Mr. K. Ohira, Director of the Sumitomo Bank, will be appointed Vice-President of the South Manchuria Railway Company—a post vacant for months. It is said an arrangement has been reached between Mr. Yasuhiro, President of the Company, and Mr. Egi, Secretary-in-Chief of the Cabinet, thereabout the appointment will be published in a day or two.

FIRE AT FUSAN.

Fire broke out in the Uenishi Soy Brewery in Sasendo, Fusan, early on the morning of the 9th inst., and fanned by the strong wind prevailing the flames spread rapidly, reducing to ashes the building, a dwelling, and two warehouses before it could be got under. Careless handling of fire on the part of a man servant was responsible for the outbreak and the loss is estimated at 35,000 yen.

OPIUM IN CHINA.

According to a Peking telegram via Shanghai General Feng Yu-hsiang ordered Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, on Saturday last to wire information to the Opium Conference at Geneva as follows:

- 1. That China has decided upon absolute prohibition of cultivation of the poppy.
2. That a national conference will shortly be held in China to discuss the opium question.
3. And that to the said conference not only Chinese delegates but those of the International Anti-Opium Association will be invited.

CHINA'S ATTACK ON BRITAIN.

At the proceedings of the Opium Conference to-day, the Japanese Delegate announced that the suppression of opium-smoking in Japan was absolute.

The afternoon session was occupied exclusively by a written statement offered by Dr. Alfred Sze, of China, which led to a friendly passage of arms between the Chinese delegation and Mr. Campbell of India. The Chinese statement declared that China was suffering from the acts of individuals over whom she had no control and from the obligation imposed upon her to concede extraterritorial rights to the nationals of certain Powers. Opium was not indigenous to China but was introduced from abroad and China's attempt to curtail smuggling of the drug did not meet co-operation from those Powers whose nationals were engaged in the traffic. The production of opium in China had practically ceased in 1917, when Great Britain had agreed that Indian opium should not be exported to China. No Power was more concerned than China in regard to the total suppression of the use of prepared opium, and the result could not be hoped for without the wholehearted co-operation of all the Powers possessing territorial interests in the Far East.

Dr. Sze admitted with regrets the recrudescence of the cultivation of the poppy in China and of the production and use of prepared opium. In view of the temporarily disturbed political conditions in China, the people were suffering through the smuggling of foreign-grown opium into the country, and also because a large amount of foreign manufactured narcotics was being illegally introduced and sold there.

The statement concluded with the suggestion that the smoking of prepared opium be declared harmful, and therefore illegitimate, that the importation of opium, except for medicinal and scientific uses be immediately forbidden, that the export of opium be in the same way prohibited, that these undertakings be applied to the colonies and dependencies of the agreeing Powers, and that the use of prepared opium be forbidden to all except addicts of the drug requiring special treatment.

Mr. Campbell (India) questioned the accuracy of several of the statements contained in the Chinese document. He said that half of the opium smuggled into Burma came from China, and that the same could be said of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements.

Mr. Chu denied that he had ever admitted the accuracy of the International Anti-Opium Association's estimate which put the annual production of opium in China at 15,000 tons. The Conference afterwards adjourned to allow the delegates the opportunity of examining the Chinese statement.

TELEPHONE SERVICE IN SENSEN DECIDED.

It has been decided to provide the city of Senses, North Heian Province, with a telephone service and to start work on it before long. It is understood that the number of applicants for subscription so far registered is 40.

DEATH OF SENATOR LODGE.

It is telegraphed from Boston that Mr. Henry C. Lodge, Republican Senator from Massachusetts and for many years Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the American Senate, passed away on the 9th inst.

One of the foremost American politicians and law-makers, the deceased was in public life for more than 45 years. He became a world figure shortly after the Treaty of Versailles was adopted when he launched a vitriolic attack on its provisions and became a bitter opponent of the League of Nations' plan sponsored by the late President Woodrow Wilson. Senator Lodge, perhaps more than any other man, due to his uncompromising opposition, had more to do with the rejection of the League of Nations proposal by the American Congress. If long had been known as a bitter political and personal enemy of the late President Woodrow Wilson and his attack on League scheme is thought to have been engendered by his animosity to the the President of the United States.

Senator Lodge was born in 1850 at Boston and was graduated from Harvard in 1871 and in 1876 was granted the Doctor of Philosophy degree by the same university. The same year he was admitted to the bar. From 1873 to 1877, he was editor of the North American Review and from 1878-1879, of the International Review.

Although his natural bent led him along the lines of literary endeavour Mr. Lodge decided to follow politics as a life work and in 1880 was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. From 1887 to 1893, he was a member of the national House of Representatives. He became United States Senator in 1893, and has been re-elected for successive terms.

Senator Lodge is regarded as a man of brilliant literary and legislative attainments. He is the author of many books, essays and pamphlets on English literature and politics. He also is the author of a book of poetry and ballads. Senator Lodge was a member of the Washington conference for the Limitation of Armaments.

TRAIN FIRED ON.

Kokei reports that some one fired a gun at a train running between Tokai and Renzan on the Konan Line on the 4th inst. Though some windows were broken, no damage was done to passengers. Strict search is now being made for the culprit.

We suspect the bullet was from the gun of hunting novice, many of whom are found all along the railway zones in Chosen at this season. Should our suspicion be justified by further inquiry the unpleasant incident is a warning to the police. We think it is high time for the police to enforce more stringent restrictions on hunters with regard to the field of their activity.

MANCHURIA DAILY NEWS.

MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT REVIVED.

The Manchuria Daily News revived its monthly Supplement on the 1st inst. after an interruption of thirteen months and announces that the Supplement will be issued hereafter at the beginning of every month. Our Daily News contemporary discontinued the Supplement in September last year when the paper became a real daily. The contents of the revived Supplement mostly have reference to economic Manchuria, and its subscription is 30 sen per month, with an additional charge for postage outside the limits of Manchuria.

FALL IN SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

AN EFFECT OF THE DROUGHT.

According to an investigation the number of children ceasing to attend school is gradually on the increase in North Zensu Province. Such children number more than 1,100 up to date and the reason is attributed to the serious drought of summer and autumn last.

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PERSHING RELATED OVER ARMY TEST.

NATION HEALTH SAFEGUARDED.

Washington, D.C., September 15.—General Pershing passed to the retired list of the army today, satisfied that the mission he set for himself when he turned his face homeward from France—establishment of a national defense system to safeguard the nation in future against any such confusion and turmoil of impoverished preparation as it knew in 1917-18—was on the road to accomplishment.

The former commander of the American army in France was at his desk as usual, although he had only a half-day longer of active service to give. He found the officers of the war department awaiting him to pay their respects, and upon his desk a mass of messages and letters of greeting that gave witness to his high place in world esteem.

He found also more complete reports testifying to the success of the defense test yesterday than were available at midnight, when he finally concluded his part in the one-day tryout of the national defense system that he has personally fostered and supervised through its initial phases.

GENERAL IN JUBILANT.

He was happy as a boy over the showing made all over the country and at the evidence of patriotism shown by the millions of men and women who participated in the exercises.

General Pershing feels that the test demonstrated conclusively that the American people desired some such democratic and workable program as has been devised under his guidance to be a part of the permanent policy of the nation. He believes that annual tests of the sort conducted yesterday should and will become a part of the nation's life. And he also believes that there is no necessity for congress to make appropriations to pay expenses for such tests, as the voluntary contribution of services by citizens of all ranks and occupations everywhere is the keynote of the system that has been planned.

To-day's additional reports on the test showed that the number of regular army troops mustered for the day was 92,531; national guard, 161,633, and organized reserves, 49,168.

Volunteers to fill the ranks of these forces exceeded 1,000,000, the war department's statement said.

Millions of other citizens besides the volunteers shared in the exercises, and many communities remain to be heard from. The war department officials are confident that the final check-up will show that the full wartime strength provided for in the organization tables of the three-part army, more than 2,000,000 men, was actually assembled during the day. Yet this was accomplished, they pointed out, without the expenditure by the government of a single cent aside from ordinary peacetime appropriations for the army.

HUGE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

The two million figure means the filling up for the day of every unit provided for in the organization tables, the great majority of which never will be actually organized except in the event of war. It means also that for the one day the United States had controlled a volunteer army twice the size of the force for which it has to serve supplies arms and equipment in storage. At the close of the war reserve stocks sufficient to furnish initial equipment for 1,000,000 men were set aside and all in excess of that amount was disposed of as surplus.

In its recapitulation to-day of the defense test the war department said:

"The vast majority of public officials and practically the entire membership of patriotic societies devoted themselves to making the test a success. Every community in this country can picture what happened in it on September 12. Multiplying this picture by the number of communities in the country, the average citizen can visualize the national response to the defense test."

The statement then recapitulated the citizen participation aside from the one-day volunteers and outlined the programmes followed in a score of

more of the larger communities. It added, however, that the test was not merely an opportunity for such exercises, but was "a serious effort to determine the weak points in our new plans for expansion of the army, based upon co-operative community effort." "As a test of the adaptability of the plans prepared by the general staff it has been effectively demonstrated that these plans are sound and well adapted to the psychology and temperament of our people and to our form of government," the statement continued.—Oregonian.

THE FIGHT AGAINST LEPROSY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

SUCCESS OF POLICY OF SEGREGATION.

Manila, October 20.—The leper colony at Culion is the one outstanding example of an organized attempt to stamp out leprosy, according to Mr. Frank Oldrieve, secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, who has just returned from Culion where he went to gather data to be used in connexion with the fight against leprosy in India.

Mr. Oldrieve, who has spent many years in India studying the most effective means of treating leprosy, is returning from England, where the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association recently decided to inaugurate an intensive campaign against leprosy in the British dominions.

"The new campaign is needed because there are more lepers in the British Empire than under any other flag," said Mr. Oldrieve. In India alone there are more than 500,000 lepers and in the city of Calcutta there are 1,100 lepers begging on the streets. In all India there are perhaps more than 50,000 leper and begging lepers who constitute a serious menace to the people among whom they are allowed to live.

"The new campaign is needed because, in the light of recent research, the elimination of leprosy is practicable. Though contagious it is not hereditary. Leprosy can be stamped out in the greater part of the British Empire probably within three decades if the right steps are taken now. But to this end organized philanthropy and research are no less essential than government effort."

Mr. Oldrieve was much impressed by the policy of segregation of lepers which is carried on in the Philippines. He said he had not seen a leper on the street or on the highway in the Philippines, while in India they are everywhere. They practice in the Philippines is to collect lepers wherever found and transport them to Culion for treatment.

"Segregation has been successful in helping to stamp out the disease in Great Britain, in Norway and other countries, but in countries such as India and tropical Africa, where the numbers of lepers and inadequacy of funds preclude at present the segregation of more than a small proportion it will be necessary to establish leprosy outpatient clinics in connexion with central and other hospitals," said Mr. Oldrieve.

THE CARE OF THE CHILDREN.

The most distressing thing that he saw in Culion was the many children who are still living with their leper parents.

"The children of lepers, especially those who are healthy, should have more attention paid to them and more money ought to be available so that they may be kept by themselves and thus saved from developing the disease," said Mr. Oldrieve. "It is very sad to see so many child lepers at Culion. The healthy children of lepers might well be kept at Culion, in a special home, until they reach the age of 10 or 12 years and then they might be transferred to a special home, perhaps near Manila, where they could finish their education and be fitted for some useful work in the community."

There are now 5,166 lepers in the Culion colony and of these 2,866 are receiving regular treatment. From January to October of this year, 191

lepers have been released from Culion, having been negative for two years, while 222 have become negative and are finishing the two year period of observation.—Reuter.

AMERICA AND ITALY COM-PETE FOR A FAMOUS PICTURE.

Rome.—Some years ago a noted Florentine art-dealer acquired a picture by Jacopo da Pontorno, a famous artist in his day and a follower of Michael Angelo. A careful examination of the panel revealed traces of gilding through the cracks in the surface pigments and let the owner to the conclusion that Pontorno must have painted his composition over an earlier and possibly much more interesting work. After some hesitation, he resolved to sacrifice Pontorno on the altar of investigation, and was rewarded by the discovery of a genuine masterpiece by Duccio da Buoninsegna, the founder of the siennese school (1260-1313). Having been covered up for so long, the early work was in excellent preservation, with colour and gilding of extreme freshness and beauty. The subject, a Madonna and Child, surrounded by angels, bears some resemblance in style to the famous Cimabue Madonna in the Rucellai chapel of the Church of Santa Maria Novella at Florence.

The picture left Florence and passed, for a sum of 700,000 lire (about £7,000), into the hands of Signor Verzocchi, of Milan. Shortly afterwards it became the property of a Venetian art-dealer, Signor Balboni, who took it to Vienna, hoping to effect a successful sale there. For some reason the negotiations fell through, and the masterpiece was brought back to Venice at the beginning of this year. The Government now began to interest itself in the matter, the budget of the Minister of Fine Arts was not such as to permit him to purchase this valuable work of art for the nation, and he appealed to Commendatore Gualino, a wealthy business man and a keen connoisseur, begging him to do what he could to keep the treasure in Italy. Commendatore Gualino decided to purchase the picture himself and signed a contract to that effect with Signor Balboni the price being fixed at two million lire (£20,000). What followed I will give in his own words:—

"I was warned that notwithstanding the contract made with me, the picture had been sold a second time to Americans, who were buying it on behalf of a Boston art gallery. Naturally the deal was based on dollars, and they had obtained their purpose by an offer of four million lire. I promptly addressed myself to the authorities and obtained an order for the sequestration of the picture, pending inquiries. We were only just in time. The precious panel had already been sent to an agent at Genoa to be shipped to the United States, and we rescued it literally from the wharf. A few hours more and Italy would have been deprived for ever of one of the most superb masterpieces of early Siennese art."

So the matter stands for the present. It will be interesting to see whether the Old World or the New becomes the final resting-place of Duccio's Madonna.—Ez.

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